



JOB VACANCIES, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1980

INQUIRIES

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MAIN FEATURES

In August 1980 –

The estimated number of job vacancies in Australia, as measured by the 1980 survey, was 30,100.

The principal industries in which vacancies were recorded were manufacturing (9,700) and public administration and community services (9,000).

There were about seven vacancies per 1,000 jobs (i.e. filled plus unfilled).

In May 1980 –

27.4 per cent of the vacancies reported in the survey were registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. (See paragraph 4 and Table 4). 42.8 per cent of vacancies in manufacturing industries were registered.

NOTE: Because of limitations in scope and coverage, the survey results do not give estimates of the total number of job vacancies in Australia. The survey estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 15 to 17.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

In order to obtain information about job vacancies the ABS conducted sample surveys of employers by mail in March each year from 1974 to 1978. Quarterly surveys, designed for the collection of a limited amount of data by telephone from a relatively small sample of employers, were introduced in May 1977.

2. The annual and quarterly surveys were suspended in March and May 1978, respectively, as part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the ABS within the resources available to it at that time.

3. Quarterly surveys, conducted as at the third Friday of the month, were reintroduced in May 1979, but it is not proposed at present to reintroduce the annual surveys.

4. To assist in assessing the extent to which vacancies are registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES), respondents in the May 1980 survey were asked the number of their job vacancies, as at 16 May 1980, that were registered. The question was asked only of respondents who reported current vacancies. The information enabled estimates to be made of the proportion of vacancies within the scope of the survey that were registered with the CES.

Scope and coverage

5. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Australian, State and local government employment. All vacancies (as defined in paragraph 8) for wage and salary earners are included except those:

- (a) in the defence forces
- (b) in agriculture
- (c) in private households employing staff
- (d) for employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

Sample design

6. Respondents included in the survey were selected from lists of private and government employers stratified by State, industry and number of employees. Employers with 1,200 or more employees were fully enumerated and a sample was selected from the remainder of employers. The total number of employers in the survey was about 3,100.

7. The small size of the sample has imposed some restrictions on the amount of detail that can be published. Estimates are provided, for each State and Territory, of the numbers of vacancies for males, for females, and for either males or females without preference, and of vacancies in manufacturing and other industries, together with job vacancy rates. Estimates of the number of job vacancies in selected industries are also provided, for Australia only.

Definitions

8. A *job vacancy* is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private

employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to existing employees of the organisation. In this context the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of the States and the Northern Territory are treated as 'organisations'. Also excluded are vacancies

- (a) of less than one day's duration
- (b) to be filled by persons already hired or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- (c) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes
- (d) not available for immediate filling on the survey date
- (e) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates
- (f) for work carried out under contract
- (g) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

9. *Vacancies for males or females* are those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

10. The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

11. For the purposes of this survey, *vacancies registered with the CES* are vacancies which employers considered were registered on or before 16 May 1980, and which in their opinion had not been lapsed.

Interpretation of results relating to vacancies registered with the CES.

12. The estimates relating to vacancies registered with the CES should be treated with caution as, in addition to sampling variability of the estimates, there are other factors which may affect their reliability, namely

- (a) errors in the recollection of employers as to whether they registered their vacancies with the CES and
- (b) possible inconsistencies by government bodies in reporting vacancies registered.

Discontinuity of series

13. In the series up to May 1978, vacancies in the government sector referred to all those that were not restricted to persons already employed within a particular department or authority. From May 1979 they refer *only* to those vacancies which are not restricted to persons already employed within a particular government sector, e.g. a State Public Service or the Australian Public Service. This change has had a significant effect on the estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

14. Vacancies of less than one day's duration have been excluded. This may have had some slight effect on comparability with the results of surveys in the period to May 1978.

Reliability of the estimates

15. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of employers, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

16. Standard errors of Australian estimates are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Standard errors of estimates for States and Territories are generally not greater than 20 per cent. The standard errors of the differences between quarterly estimates are approximately the same as the standard errors of the estimates themselves.

17. An example of the use of standard errors is as follows. The survey estimate of the number of job vacancies in Australia in August 1980 is 30,100. From Table 1 it will be seen that the standard error of this estimate is 1,700 and therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all employers within the scope of the survey had been included will be within the range 28,400 to 31,800, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will be within the range 26,700 to 33,500.

Seasonal factors

18. Comparison of job vacancy figures at different dates may be affected by seasonal influences. Calculation of seasonally adjusted figures will not be possible until results of quarterly surveys for two or three years are available.

Related publications

19. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request :

Unemployment, Australia (Preliminary Estimates) (6201.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary) (6202.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0)

Job Vacancies, May 1978 (6231.0)

20. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

21. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
- r figures revised since previous issue.

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TABLE 1. JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a)

	Number of vacancies ('000)					Total	Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)
	For males	For females	For males or females	Manu- facturing (b)	Other industries (c)		
1977 -							
May	18.6	8.1	12.6	11.4	27.9	39.3	0.9
August	19.7	7.6	13.8	12.0	29.0	41.0	0.9
November	16.7	5.3	14.4	9.3	27.1	36.4	0.9
1978 -							
February	13.6	6.8	15.6	9.4	26.6	36.0	0.8
May	13.2	5.8	13.2	9.3	23.0	32.2	0.8
1979 -							
May (d)	14.8	6.2	13.3	9.8	24.5	34.3	0.8
August	13.7	5.8	13.4	10.1	22.9	33.0	0.8
November	13.0	5.0	16.3	8.5	25.9	34.3	0.8
1980 -							
February	15.0	5.0	16.9	11.3	25.7	36.9	0.9
May	12.5	3.6	13.7	9.1	20.7	29.8	0.7
August	12.6	4.3	13.2	9.7	20.4	30.1	0.7
Standard error of estimates and of quarterly movements	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.05

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 8 to 11. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) Division C. (c) ASIC Divisions A to L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Sub-divisions 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff) and defence forces. (d) See paragraphs 13 and 14 regarding discontinuity of series.

TABLE 2. JOB VACANCIES (a) : INDUSTRY ('000)

Industry	August 1979	November 1979	February 1980	May 1980	August 1980	Standard error (b)
Manufacturing (c)	10.1	8.5	11.3	9.1	9.7	1.0
Metal products, machinery and equipment	5.7	4.5	6.0	5.4	4.4	0.6
Basic metal and fabricated metal products;						
other machinery, etc.	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.6	3.4	0.6
Transport equipment	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.1
Other manufacturing	4.4	4.0	5.2	3.7	5.2	0.8
Other industries (d)	22.9	25.9	25.7	20.7	20.4	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.0	0.8
Transport and storage; communication	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.1
Public administration; community services	8.8	11.8	11.2	9.3	9.0	0.7
Other	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.7	0.9
Total	33.0	34.3	36.9	29.8	30.1	1.7

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 8 to 11. (b) Applicable to both the estimates and the quarterly movements. See paragraph 16. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) See note (c) to Table 1.

TABLE 3. JOB VACANCIES AND JOB VACANCY RATES (a), STATES AND TERRITORIES

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
JOB VACANCIES (000)									
Total -									
1979 - May	14.0	10.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	(b)0.7	0.5	0.7	34.3
August	13.8	9.5	3.8	(b)2.2	1.9	(b)0.6	0.4	0.9	33.0
November	14.8	8.9	4.3	1.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	34.3
1980 - February	16.2	10.3	3.8	1.6	2.5	(b)1.0	(b)0.7	0.8	36.9
May	13.0	8.1	3.0	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	29.8
August	13.3	7.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	30.1
For males -									
1979 - May	6.1	4.2	1.8	(b)0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	14.8
August	6.3	3.3	1.8	*	0.8	0.2	(b)0.2	*	13.7
November	6.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	(b)0.9	0.3	(b)0.2	-	13.0
1980 - February	7.7	3.5	1.5	(b)0.6	1.2	0.3	(b)0.2	-	15.0
May	6.2	(b)2.7	1.3	0.6	(b)1.1	0.3	(b)0.2	-	12.5
August	6.5	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	*	*	*	12.6
For females -									
1979 - May	(b)3.2	(b)1.7	0.4	*	0.2	*	-	-	6.2
August	3.1	(b)1.4	(b)0.4	*	*	*	*	-	5.8
November	(b)2.6	(b)1.0	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.1	*	-	5.0
1980 - February	2.4	(b)1.2	(b)0.4	*	*	(b)0.2	*	-	5.0
May	1.5	(b)0.8	0.4	(b)0.1	*	(b)0.1	*	-	3.6
August	1.7	(b)1.1	0.6	(b)0.1	*	*	*	-	4.3
For males or females -									
1979 - May	4.8	4.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	*	0.2	0.6	13.3
August	4.5	4.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	13.4
November	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	(b)0.6	0.2	0.8	16.3
1980 - February	6.2	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	(b)0.4	*	0.8	16.9
May	5.3	4.6	1.3	0.6	(b)0.6	(b)0.4	0.3	0.7	13.7
August	5.1	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	13.2
Manufacturing (c) -									
1979 - May	3.9	4.1	(b)0.7	0.7	(b)0.4	0.1	-	-	9.8
August	4.5	3.6	0.7	*	(b)0.2	0.1	-	-	10.1
November	4.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	(b)0.5	0.1	-	-	8.5
1980 - February	6.0	3.3	(b)0.4	(b)0.5	(b)0.5	*	*	-	11.3
May	5.1	2.6	(b)0.4	0.6	0.2	*	-	-	9.1
August	(b)5.0	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	*	*	-	9.7
Other industries (d) -									
1979 - May	10.1	6.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	(b)0.7	0.5	0.7	24.5
August	9.3	5.9	3.1	(b)1.2	1.6	(b)0.5	0.4	0.8	22.9
November	10.7	6.2	3.8	1.1	1.9	(b)0.8	0.4	0.9	25.9
1980 - February	10.2	7.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	(b)0.8	0.5	0.8	25.7
May	7.9	5.5	2.6	0.8	2.0	(b)0.7	0.5	0.8	20.7
August	8.3	4.6	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	20.4
Private -									
1979 - May	9.4	7.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	22.0
August	10.0	7.2	1.9	(b)1.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	(b)0.1	22.0
November	9.4	4.8	1.8	0.9	1.5	(b)0.2	0.3	-	18.9
1980 - February	9.6	6.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	(b)0.4	*	(b)0.1	21.0
May	7.6	4.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	(b)0.3	0.3	(b)0.1	16.7
August	8.5	4.5	1.6	0.6	1.3	(b)0.5	(b)0.2	(b)0.1	17.3
Government -									
1979 - May	4.7	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	*	0.2	0.6	12.3
August	3.9	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	*	0.2	0.7	11.0
November	5.4	4.0	2.6	(b)0.7	0.9	*	0.2	0.8	15.4
1980 - February	6.6	3.8	2.4	0.6	1.0	*	(b)0.3	0.7	15.9
May	5.4	3.4	1.8	0.6	*	r(b)0.5	0.2	0.7	13.1
August	4.8	3.3	2.3	0.4	*	(b)0.5	0.3	0.7	12.7
JOB VACANCY RATES (per cent)									
1977 - May	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.7	2.4	0.9
August	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.4	0.9
November	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.9
1978 - February	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.8
May	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.8
1979 - May (e)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8
August	0.9	0.8	0.7	(b)0.6	0.5	(b)0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
November	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8
1980 - February	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	(b)0.8	(b)2.5	1.1	0.9
May	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7
August	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7

(a) For definitions see paragraphs 8 to 11. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. (c) ASIC Division C. (d) See note (c) to Table 1. (e) See paragraphs 13 and 14 regarding discontinuity of the series.

TABLE 4. JOB VACANCIES : NUMBER AND PROPORTION REGISTERED
WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MAY 1980 (a)

	<i>Total vacancies ('000)</i>	<i>Registered with the CES</i>	
		<i>Number ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion of total (b) (per cent)</i>
Private	16.7	5.5	33.2
Government	13.1	2.6	20.0
Total	29.8	8.2	27.4
Manufacturing (c)	9.1	4.0	42.8
Metal products, machinery and equipment	5.4	2.3	43.1
Basic metal and fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	4.6	2.1	45.5
Transport equipment	0.8	0.2	30.0
Other manufacturing	3.7	1.6	42.3
Other industries (d)	20.7	4.2	20.5
Wholesale and retail trade	4.0	1.5	36.0
Transport and storage; communication	1.6	0.4	24.7
Public administration; community services	9.3	1.1	11.4
Other	5.8	1.3	23.4

(a) See paragraph 4. (b) The standard errors of the percentages are generally less than those of the numbers of vacancies. (c) ASIC Division C.
(d) See note (c) to Table 1.